Supplemental Materials

Table S1. Characteristics of study localities and wildfires. From Burkle et al. (2015): Wildfire disturbance and productivity as drivers of plant species diversity across spatial scales. Ecosphere 6: article 202, 1-14.

Values for productivity, elevation, mean annual temperature, and annual precipitation represent the mean of unburned transects within a site. Variances for climate and productivity are not reported here because the spatial resolution of the data (1 x 1 km grid cells) is generally much coarser than the spatial distances among transects within sites (median distance = 0.42 km). Productivity data was obtained from Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) observations (<http://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov>) and bioclimatic variables were obtained from WorldClim (<http://www.worldclim.org/bioclim>; Hijmans et al. 2005). Lat. and long. are latitude and longitude, respectively; Prod. is productivity; Elev. is elevation; Temp. is temperature; and Precip. is precipitation.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Locality | Lat., lon. | Prod. (g C m2/yr) | Elev. (m) | Temp. (°C) | Precip. (mm) | Fire name (year) | Fire area (ha) |
| Helena | 46.7, -111.7 | 467 | 1373 | 15.8 | 351 | Jimtown (2003) | 450 |
| Paradise | 45.2, -110.4 | 495 | 2248 | -13.0 | 632 | Wicked Creek (2007) | 8982 |
| Whitefish | 48.6, -114.3 | 595 | 1312 | -2.2 | 684 | Moose (2001) | 29627 |

Fig. S1. Map of study locations.

